omous sin a HE OFTHE CREDITORS of the Royal African Company.

HEN Suggestions are thrown out on the one Side, to induce the LEGISLATURE to transfer the African Company's Forts and Settlements to a New Company, vested with a Joint Stock, without hinting at any Equivalent, Provision, or Security for the Creditors; and Attempts are made on the other, to depreciate the Utility, and lessenthe Value thereof, with Intent that they may be either totally abandoned, or (what is much the same) less to moulder away in the Hands of an infolvent Company, and so the Creditors be stripped of their Security, and prevented from receiving any Equivalent; or Provision whatsoever; at such a Time, it cannot furely be thought Prefumption in the Creditors, modeftly to affert their Claim to the faid Forts and Settlements, and to point out the Value and Importance they are of to the Publick.

It is well known; that in the Case of Corporations, which are mere artificial

Beings, their Creditors have, properly, no personal Demand, nor indeed any real Object for their Security, but the Estates and Possessions of these political Entities; fo that the transferring the Forts and Settlements of the present Company to any other, without an adequate Satisfaction to the Creditors, would be to deprive them of the only legal Remedy they have; an Hardship they are sure a British House of Commons will never think of putting upon so great a Num-

ber of his Majesty's innocent Subjects.

True it is, that the said Forts and Settlements, if suffered to remain in the Hands of the present Company, cannot be supported without the Assistance of the Publick, who (it may be said) are not bound to keep up the Security, or

fatisfy the Demands of imprudent, altho' innocent Creditors.

In Answer to this, they beg Leave to observe; that the LEGISLATURE having for many Years thought fit to grant a Publick Aid for the Maintenance and Support of the faid Forts and Settlements, they have thereby occasioned their being considered, as, in some sort, belonging to the Publick, and induced many Persons to intrust the Company with sundry Stores and Merchandizes, necessary for their Support, which otherwise from the Notoriety of the said Company's Infolvency; they would not have done: And therefore the faid Creditors humbly fubmit it to the Honour and Equity of PARLIAMENT, whether feven supposing the faid Forts and Settlements were of no Value) they would think it right to with-draw their Protection, and leave the Creditors (whose Substance has gone towards maintaining these publick Works) to seek their Remedy from a Heap of Ruins on the Coast of Africa.

They likewise submit it to the Wisdom of PARLIAMENT, whether (notwithstanding all that designing Men have urged to the contrary) these Forts and Settlements have not been very useful; and may not be rendered yet more beneficial to the Nation? They doubt not but it will be considered, that Negroes are essentially necessary for our American Plantations, that the best Negroes are bought on those Coasts, where the Company's Forts and Settlements are; that from those Coasts we import Gold, Ivory, Bees-Wax, Beaver, and many other valuable Commodities, in return for British Manufactures, and the Produce of our East-India Trade; that without such Forts and Settlements, we cannot without difficulty, hope to protect, or even in Cases of Distress, to relieve our Ships trading to those Coass, or to secure the Inland Trade, either against the barbarous Natives, or our much more formidable European Enemies and Rivals in Trade; and lastly, that the Policy of other Nations has led them to erect, improve, and fecure the like Forts and Settlements in Africa, as well for the Protection of their own Commerce, as for annoying, and, if possible, ruining that of Great Britain.

The Creditors do not take upon them to instruct the Legislature, as to the Method proper to be taken for rendering our said Forts and Settlements most Advantagous, or least Burthensome to the Nation; but they flatter themselves, that in whatever Shape the Publick Wisdom shall think proper to dispose thereof, they may be deemed worthy Objects of Compassion, and receive such Relief, as is suitable to the Hardship of their Case, and becoming the Munisicence of a British Parliament.

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